

Details

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Agents
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,
For Administration in
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it.

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 6 oz. Stopped bottles,
at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

FOR HOT CLIMATES.

WATSON'S
EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

AN effervescent preparation, forming when mixed with water a cooling and refreshing beverage, pleasant to the taste, and invaluable for maintaining the system in a healthy and natural condition.

It relieves Bilious Headaches, Feverishness, and Indigestion, and is especially recommended for sluggish and inactive Liver, Heartburn, Acidity, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Blisters on the Skin, &c.

It is an excellent Aperient, and forms a capital substitute for Saline Powders.

In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

WATSON'S
PURE
FRUIT CORDIALSPREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST
SELECTED FRESH FRUIT.

Make Delicious Summer Beverages.

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, DAMSON,
BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT,
ORANGE, PLUM,
PINEAPPLE, MORELLO CHERRY,
LIME FRUIT, &c.

Price, 75 Cents per bottle.

WATSON'S
SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE
OF
MAGNESIA

When the body is in a heated or feverish condition, this preparation will be found most useful, as it tends to produce a slight moisture in the skin, and cools the system generally.

It makes an agreeable Saline Draught, Antacid and mildly Aperient, preferable to any other Saline as a Febrifuge.

In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

CAUTION.—Being prepared expressly for Hot
Climates, parties requiring the same are advised
to be particular to order WATSON'S EFFER-
VESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, MANY SO-
CALLED similar preparations being sold and
irritating to the Stomach and Bowels.'SALT REGAL'
A NEW & MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY!
For the Prevention and Cure
of
FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.

A Favorite Remedy at Home and Abroad.

An effervescent White Powder lately discovered
which changes colour and develops OZONE—the
principle of life.Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in
impure water, and directly affects Worms and
Parasites in the system.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
May, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, May 27th.

Forty members of the committee appointed by
the miners on strike in Westphalia have been
arrested on suspicion of being connected with
the Socialist movement.

LONDON, May 28th.

In the House of Lords last night, a debate
took place on the Naval Defence Bill, in the
course of which Lord Salisbury made an important
speech in reference to the political situation in
Europe. His lordship dwelt upon the insecurity
of present peace, and said that although he
could not say war was actually imminent, never-
theless a real danger existed against which
England must guard herself. The Bill was
eventually read a second time.

THE PITTSBURG DISASTER.

June 4th.

The floods are abating. A quantity of debris
from the Johnstown reservoir lodged and collected
under a bridge, and amongst the debris are two
thousand bodies. The air is tainted for miles
around, and it is feared pestilence may arise
from the mass of corruption.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

June 10th.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and family
are visiting the International Exhibition.

THE ROYAL FIDDLER.

The Duke of Edinburgh is a guest of the
Emperor of Germany in Berlin.

BOULANGISM IN FRANCE.

The police in Paris have seized compromising
documents belonging to General Boulanger, and
several important arrests have been made in
consequence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE rice crop in Haiphong, which is almost
ready, is reported to be most abundant.We note that the agent of the O. & O. steamer
Galle has arranged for her to call at Amoy.In the Supreme Court at Rockhampton.—Con-
stable Walsh.—"I attended the post-mortem
examination of the deceased, yes Honor. The
body was dead."A regular meeting of St. John Lodge, No.
618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 o'clock,
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.THE *Daily Press* has evidently chartered some
aspiring school-boy to write editorials regarding
Mr. Francis, Q.C., and the Sanitary Board. We
marvel that a man, who claims to be a journalist
can publish such babyish nonsense.Mr. Woodhouse held a magisterial inquiry this
morning into the death of the coolie who was
shot at Chai-tze-mut on Sunday. Dr. Maroues
said the bullet went right through the man. His
Worship recorded an open verdict.SOME thousands of shares and millions of
dollars are reported to have been manipulated
on the Share Market to-day. We are not quite
sure who are the *boss* Ananias of Rogues' Alley
—there are so many candidates for the honour.A new invention to prevent collisions at sea
consisting of a small plate fixed at the side of the
vessel, has been very successfully tried on the
Thames. Electricity is the active agent. The
approach of another vessel within two miles
causes a bell to sound, and an indicating arrow
shows the direction whence it comes.THE *Ulster Echo*, a renegade rag published in
Belfast, accused Labouchere of having aided
Pigott, of *Times* notoriety, to escape. Labby
promptly initiated an action for libel, and then
the *Echo*, like the *Times*, took it all back, paid
the legal costs, and handed over £100, to be
added to the fund for Pigott's children.SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, a once popular
Governor of Hongkong, says that Imperialism is
doomed, and that the chief factor in future
colonisation will be Republicanism. He con-
demns the system of irresponsible bodies in
England meddling with the wishes and interests
of the colonies. The Colonial and Imperial
Institute to wit.It will probably interest the Rev. Mr. Bondfield,
the *China Agent*, and the *Standard* of the Scotch
Church, to know that last year 4000 missionaries
were maintained in India, at a cost of £760,000.
They succeeded in "converting" one Hindu in
every million, the cost of each conversion thus
being £190 5s. 3d. It was the collection-plate
that pence that did it.THE very useful institution the Hongkong Hotel
R&A is, which has been closed for alterations,
was re-opened yesterday. The rooms, which have
been newly painted and decorated under the
superintendence of Mr. W. S. Martin, of the
Hall and Hotel Co., are decidedly improved in
appearance, and everything possible has been
done to meet the requirements of the public.A PAPER that resists the action of both fire
and water, has, it is said, recently been invented
in Germany by Herr Ladewig. The manufacture
is accomplished by mixing 25 parts of asbestos
fibre with from 25 to 30 parts of aluminium
sulphate, and the mixture is moistened by chlo-
ride of zinc and thoroughly washed in water. It
is then treated with a solution of resin, and
from 8 to 10 parts of a solution of pure
aluminium sulphate, after which it is manufactured
into paper like ordinary pulp.A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The smoking of
tea in the form of cigarettes has already been
spoken about, but a new substitute for the
fragrant weed is likely to affect the revenue still
more seriously. It is a mixture of British herbs
—the particular plants are, of course, kept secret
—and smokers who have tried the compound
declare it to be deliciously fragrant, slightly
stimulating, and without, so far as the nerves
Combined with ordinary tobacco it is said to
make a blend as satisfactory as that of chicory
and coffee. At present it is prepared in Scotland,
under the name of "herb tobacco," and it has
rapidly grown in favour with all classes in the
North. If the movement extend further it may
command the notice of the Chancellor of the
Exchequer, who certainly will not to have his
pipe put out by any untaxed composition likely
to supersede "B's" &c.," "shag," "Virginia,"
"gold flake," or what the Chancellor probably
likes best—"returns."SOME day, remarks "Titus Salt" in one of
those facetious "brickbats" he is constantly
slinging at the "heathen" Chinese, when an
experienced mathematician is in search of
employment, it might be worth his while to
sort out to some extent the awful tangle and
complication of Chinese arithmetic, and put
the multiplication-table on a firm basis in the
country where the Brother of the Sun contorts
himself upon his throne. For all the earthly
things that are tied up in a hard knot all
added together and multiplied by the square of
their own unpeakable confusions would hardly
begin to compare with the aggregate shiftness
of the Chinese. The smallest and most ordi-
nary subject in Chinese literature, where all
the 80,000 characters in the Chou dialect are
not sufficient to decide how far it is from here
to the next street. A Chinese mile is made up
partly of the distance you have to go, partly
of the time it is likely to take you to get there,
and mostly of the obstacles that you will
probably meet on the way; and it also takes
into consideration whether anybody is likely to
stop you *en route* and how long it will
take you to get away from him, the state of your
physical health as judged by your informant,
your sobriety and general character, and the
nature of the weather; and as likely as not after
sizing up all these considerations the estimate is
further based on sundry unreliable data as to
whether you don't really intend to go to some
other place all together. A thousand *cash* make
a dollar in China—sometimes, and at other
times there are as few as 330 *cash* in the
dollar, according to how the other man feels,
and when he is feeling half-way between the two
then there are 700 *cash* in the dollar. If there
are two men involved in the transaction then
the value of the dollar is generally a compromise
between the way they both feel on the subject. A
tael is a rough average between 56, 6d, and 7s,
and measures of weight are there or thereabouts
more or less often. A Chinaman hardly ever
knows his own age, but if he says he is 20 and
someone else tells him he is 50, he replies that
it is "all the same." His name alters according
to the part of the country he is in and various other
circumstances, including his grandfather; and
his rank depends largely on what has happened
to his brother; and he is liable to be beheaded or
bamboozed any day on account of his uncle's
unlawful proceedings on account of some incident
connected with his granddaddy. Altogether the
Mongol is hopelessly ungrateful in all his
stages, and if someone could sort him out of his
present complication he would do a good turn to
a hazy and badly tangled idiot who is done
up in a hard knot.We see from the Haiphong papers that silk is
now being regularly exported to Paris. The last
consignment brought in \$300 a picul.MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the
Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ulysses*, from
Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday
afternoon, and is due on the 17th inst.THERE will be a regular meeting of Perseverance
Lodge, No. 1165, in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland
Street, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 8.30 for
9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially
invited.THE marine-store dealers who have been so
often before Mr. Woodhouse lately on a charge
of knowingly purchasing hinges that had been
stolen from the Victoria College, were to-day
discharged.THE following telegram, dated Kobe, June 2nd,
appears in the *Yokohama Mail*:—"Fire broke out
in the Onohama Dockyard at one o'clock this
morning and raged with considerable violence
for three hours. The conflagration started in the
west end of the yard, in a store containing
engines, gear, &c., belonging to the torpedo boats
now under construction, and spread with great
rapidity to stacks of timber adjoining. Fortu-
nately the wind was easterly, otherwise the whole
establishment must have been destroyed, but
through the strenuous exertions of the Concession
Fire Brigade of Kobe and other brigades the
fire was extinguished at four o'clock, and the
torpedo-boats, machine shops, storehouses, and
offices were saved. The destruction of property
is estimated at twenty thousand dollars."The *Times*, in a leading article on the debate in
the House of Commons on Mr. S. Smith's Opium
resolution, says—"The thousand cravens over
which Mr. Samuel Smith raises his hands in
holy horror would go a very little way towards
satisfying the Chinese demand. The poor Chi-
nese who, ruin their families by opium smoking
have probably never enjoyed one whiff of the
Indian-grown drug. The only opium which they
can afford is produced nearer home. To cut off
the Indian supply would not touch them in
any way. Mr. Samuel Smith had some
"formidable opponents, better acquainted with
facts about the past history of the opium traffic
than he himself, could claim to be more qual-
ified to estimate the results, which his
scheme would have if it were carried out after
his wishes. His tenderness of conscience we
admire; but, as Sir Richard Temple showed, he
could find full scope for his exercise without going
far from home. If it is wrong for India to draw
revenue from opium it must be at least equally
wrong for England to draw revenue from drink.
Nothing could be urged against the use of opium
which could not be urged with much greater
force against the use of intoxicating fluids."THE DROWNING ACCIDENT AT
ABERDEEN.An inquiry was held by Mr. Woodhouse this
morning, at the Magistrate's, into the cir-
cumstances attending the death of Arthur J. Biggs,
first-class petty officer of H.M.S. *Scornon*, who
was drowned whilst bathing off Aberdeen Dock
on Sunday.Lieut. Fyler, of the *Scornon*, said:—"The de-
ceased was a pointer—a first-class petty officer.
He joined the ship on the 19th. February last.
He was thirty-three years old at the time of his
death. On the 4th inst., at 5.30 p.m., I was in
charge of the bathing party outside the Dock;
there were over a hundred bathing. My duty
was to attend in a boat, so as to render
assistance if required, and to see that they did
not go beyond the boat, which was about
sixty yards out. The deceased was one of
the party. He was a very poor swimmer.
The water was about twenty feet deep. Two men
were in charge of him, taking him to the side
of the entrance walls from some launches that
were moored in the centre, a distance of thirty
or forty feet. My boat was on the other side of
the launches. About twenty minutes after
the men entered the water one of them came
and told me a comrade was drowning, pointing
to a spot about five yards from the side
of the wall. I immediately called for men to
dive, and brought him up, and sent him to the
Chinese doctor, who attended on the dock. About
half-a-dozen men dived for the man, and the
Chinese, who came up about seven minutes
later, went down on one side of the entrance and
came up on the other, but failed to find the
body. The search was continued for twenty
minutes or more, after which divers went down
in diving dress, and searched the soft mud, until
stopped by the darkness. The place was also
swept with grappling-irons, and two nine-poun-
ders were fired, to see if the body would rise.
All next day divers were down searching,
and again on Monday. About nine o'clock that
morning I launched a boat, and sent some
seventy or eighty yards from the place, and
caused the body to come to the surface just
where deceased was last seen to go down. It
was covered with mud. Deceased was married,
and had one child. There are no printed
instructions or rules as to bathing-parties, that
I know of. There is a swimming-class for
learners. Everything possible was done to
save the man, but it was some little time before
notice was given."Joseph Woodbridge, A.B., said:—"I and another
man got hold of deceased to help him to
swim to some steps a distance of about
fourteen or fifteen yards. He could hardly
swim, and had difficulty in keeping him-
self afloat without assistance. We had taken
him to the steps and back, and he asked us to
take him over a second time. I was going to
take him over alone, so I told the other man to
stand by if I needed assistance. I told deceased
to be on his back, and he got hold of him
under the arms and pulled him along. The
other man swam alongside. We had nearly got
to the steps, when somebody shouted that a
man was drowning, and the other men all rushed
past us towards the place, taking up both under
water and separating us. When I came up I
could not see deceased for a time, and then I
saw him rising under the man who was assisting
the first drowning man, two or three yards away.
I tried to reach him, but failed, and then I called
out to the others to give him room to come up.
They did so, but he did not rise again. I
think he was kicked by one of the swimmers.
The water was very crowded. I called out to
somebody to dive, and to others to get ropes, and
told the officer in charge. The other man was
saved. It is usual for learners to go to a shallow
place towards the pier, and to be kept there until
they are able to swim. Deceased could not swim
at all. This was the first accident
there had been. It was not customary to use
swimming-belts. Deceased had a very good
character."His Worship found that the deceased was
accidentally drowned.THE IMPORT TRADE OF
HONGKONG.The following circular on the above subject,
signed by the Hon. P. Pyrie, Chairman of the
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, has
been issued:—The attention of the Committee of this Chamber
has been called to the present unsatisfactory
position of the Import Trade of Hongkong as
regards contracts, with the view of inducing
them to undertake some initiatory measures
towards bringing about a remedy.The Committee assume that the evil com-
plained of, namely the frequent tax, or entire
non-fulfilment, of contracts by many Chinese
dealers—is generally admitted, and the question
seems to them to be one of sufficient interest
and importance to justify its being brought to
the notice of importers, with the object of ascer-
taining whether some attempt at joint action
would or would not meet with their approval.The difficulties that stand in the way of those
who are endeavouring to bring about joint action
are apparent enough to the Committee, but these
possibly prove to be not insurmountable, even
where so many interests, and some of them
perhaps of a diverging nature, are involved, and
the Committee will feel obliged if those
interested will be good enough to signify their
approval or disapproval of some steps being
taken.It is proposed, if importers generally are
found desirous of some action being taken, to
hold a meeting for the public discussion of the
question, and meanwhile the Committee will
gladly receive proposals or suggestions in any
way calculated to further the ends aimed at.

A VISIT TO THE "ARDGAY."

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It was a clear starry night above, although
a slight haze rested over the tranquil sea, at
10 p.m. on May 25th, the good ship *Carib-
brooke*, Captain Robert Cass, having on board
the Hon. C. P. Chater and a dozen other
well-known Hongkong residents as his guests
and bound on a special visit to the stranded
steamer *Arday*, ploughed her way steadily
onwards towards the coast of Cochin-China. The
island of Colley Bay a conspicuous land-
mark on our starboard bow, and far away in
the night could be dimly seen, towering like
gigantic ghosts, the highest summits of the
mountains of Annam. Half an hour later a row
of moving lights were visible right ahead, in-
dicating the fishery boats were at work, and
that land was close at hand. By the aid
of night glasses we soon afterwards made
out a high promontory upon our port quarter,
and following the line of the land could just
manage to trace the beach until it receded from
sight in the darkness."What is that headland?" was my query to
the Captain, who was looking steadily at some
object on the starboard side."Cape Batangan," was the brief response,
"and that," he continued, pointing out a
stationary red light about a mile distant, "is the
Arday, and she is not afloat."A truly tropical morning, with a blistering sun
beating fiercely in a cloudless sky. The *Carib-
brooke* had weighed anchor at the first gleam of
daylight and moved as close inshore as the depth
of water would allow and was now lying—

As little as a painted ship.

Upon a painted ocean.

Away to the left Cape Batangan reared its
lofty head and on the opposite side of the semi-
circular bay in which we lay, almost directly
opposite, and only a few miles distant, Cape
Bantam was plainly visible. In the background
were piled range of lofty mountains, then
came a plain landscape of wooded
slopes and green fields, gradually shelving down
to a long stretch of white sand, running down
the water's edge and extending the entire length
of the bay and there, within a few hundred
yards of where we were moored, high and dry
on the beach, snug and safe as in a dry dock,
like a—Ship dimly discovered, dropping from the clouds—
was the good ship *Arday*, of Aberdeen.The circumstances connected with the strand-
ing of this vessel are of sufficient interest to war-
rant me in giving a brief summary. The *Arday*,
1077 tons, built of steel and only about a year
old, left Hongkong for Bangkok with 150 tons
of cargo and 250 tons of water ballast under
the command of Captain Alexander Cook at
8 o'clock in the morning of the 13th
December, 1887. The Gap Rock was cleared
about four hours later, and no other land
was sighted until 4.15 a.m. on the 15th,
when the ship, going at full speed (over
11 knots) and with all sail set, ran right on
a sandy beach a short distance to the northward
of Cape Bantam, a place known rather rough
and rocky. The Chinese steamer rather rough
weather was experienced, but how the steam-
er in a forty-two hours run managed to get
out of her proper course to the extent of over a
hundred miles is one of those mysteries of
navigation which is far beyond lucid explanation.
And the mystery thickens when it is remem-
bered that less than a couple of hours before
running aground the vessel must have steamed
through a narrow channel about two miles wide,
without the prominent land on either side being
sighted. It was quickly seen that the task of
floating this vessel would be no easy one, and
after standing by for four months the Captain
received telegraphic orders to bring her back,
which was accordingly done, the chief engineer,
with an armed guard from the French port of
Touron, being left in charge. On returning to
Hongkong the loss of the steamer, was made the
subject of the usual Marine Court inquiry, which
resulted in a verdict that the ship had been lost
through careless navigation, and the Captain's
certificate of competency was suspended for three
months. Shortly afterwards the Underwriters in
London sent out an expert to visit the steamer
and to report on the chances of floating her.This gentleman (Capt. Stuart), accompanied by
Mr. Robert Cooke, of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Co. went down to Cape
Batangan, and on his return to the colony
applied to the Dock Company for a tender
to float the *Arday* and bring her up to Hong-
kong. An estimate was duly made out, but the
figure (\$60,000) proved too high for acceptance,
and eventually the steamer was sold, as she lay,
to the Hon. C. P. Chater for the sum of \$30,500.
Negotiations were again opened with the Dock
Company for floating the *Arday*, bringing her
back to this port, and re-classing her; but
unfortunately the contracting parties could
not come to terms—although the difference
between them was very slight—and Mr. Chater,
with his accustomed energy, determined to
attempt to get the vessel off the beach at his own
risk and on his own responsibility. Mr. Andrew
Johnston, engineer surveyor for Lloyd's in this
port, was entrusted with the task, and after
considerable delay in obtaining the requisite
appliances, set out on his mission full of confidence.
Throughout all last summer operations were
actively carried on, and time after time high
hopes were indulged in that success was well
within reach, but still the great day was postponed.
Late in the season, when everything was ready,
and the steamer was all afloat, a typhoon
happened to come along, and after sustaining all
the works ended by driving the vessel a
considerable distance farther up the beach
than she had ever been before. The beachof the monsoon suspended operations during
the winter, as a tremendous sea rolls into the
bay, which is quite exposed to the full sweep of
the ocean; but another start was made this
summer, and with such success was the work
carried on that the very day the *Caribbrooke* left
Hongkong (May 23rd) a telegram was received to
the effect that the *Arday* was afloat in the coffer-
dam, had been moved a distance of eighty feet
nearer the sea, and that practically the arduous
task of getting her once more into her native
element was *an fait accompli*. It was under
this belief that the merry party on board the
Caribbrooke left Hongkong, and the disappoint-
ment was keen when all these hopes were, after
a moment's careful survey, dashed to the ground.
And now to resume my yarn.Although the sea was like a sheet of glass, land-
ing was not a particularly easy task. The *Arday*
is 'piled up' in a little sandy cove, on a lei
shore open at all times to the full force of the
sea. We landed at low tide, and, as just
stated, there was not a ripple on the water, but
it nevertheless was all that Captain Cass could
do to get us ashore without flooding the gig.
In anything approaching rough weather landing
would be an utter impossibility, and this is an
element that must not be lost sight of when
reckoning up the prospect of floating the *Arday*.
The position of the steamer originally, it appears,
was broadside on to the sea; but by recent
operations her stern 'as been turned almost at a
right angle. She is now lying inside a coffer-
dam within half a dozen yards of the sea, her
stem pointing to the southward almost in a
direct line, and at a curvy glance it would
seem that getting the ship afloat was a mere
question of a few hours. However, the task is
not so easy as it looks. Mr. Andrew Johnston,
who looked a bit worn by the incessant worry
and anxiety inseparable from his position, was
kind enough not only to take me round the
steamer but also to fully explain what had
been done in the past and what it was
intended to do in the future. The *Arday*
lies in a dock of sand, protected from the
sea by a fairly strong wall of sand-bags, which
has already withstood several heavy gales.
Pumps are, of course, kept actively at work,
and about 150 Annamese coolies—wreathed
looking specimens of humanity—were engaged,
under the superintendence of Captain Thom,
once well known as commander of the steamer
Naples, excavating and carrying away the sand-
bank extending from the stern of the steamer in a
semi-circle to about midships. The first aim is
to obtain plenty of room for the ship, when again
a float in the coffer-dam, to be raised swung
round with her stern to the sea, and it is then
anticipated that, aided by another dam being
run out at right angles for a considerable dis-
tance and propelled by her own engines, she
will have no trouble in being floated the
first high tide after all these preparations
have been completed. This plan seems feasible
enough, but yet there are difficulties in the way.In the first place fine weather is a *sine qua non*
for the preliminary working operations to be
brought to an issue; and secondly it is very much
difficult to talk about the *annexure* to the coffer-dam,
and it will be in constructing and making it effec-
tive. There is no real foundation for any structure,
as the beach is nothing but a quicksand. Fur-
ther, for a distance of from a hundred and
fifty to two hundred yards from the shore the sea
is almost a uniform depth of about four to
five feet. I omitted to ascertain the
amount of rise and fall in the tides, but
under ordinary circumstances the steamer will
have to be taken out a very considerable distance
before deep water is reached. It struck me that
the appliances on the spot were painfully
insufficient for a work of such magnitude, and
taking all things into consideration, Mr. Johnston,
after talking about the *annexure* to the coffer-dam,
said that he was in doubt as to whether he could
discontinue his work, and he said that he could
not work about two hours consecutively. If
he were deprived of it too long, water
flowed from his eyes and his throat burned; and
if he were deprived of it altogether he would die
in agony. An account from an opium hospital
stated the giving up of opium was something
dreadful. The patient's stomach refused every-
thing, even a drop of water, and he suffered the
most abject misery. It was absurd to compare
opium smoking with tobacco smoking, or even
with the immoderate use of alcohol. The Chinese
people had always regarded opium smoking as
one of the worst vices. The Chinese Govern-
ment had struggled with all their might against
the introduction of opium, and had punished
with death those who grew it; after the first
Chinese war they realized their incapacity to
keep out the poison; and after the second
Chinese war they may have felt the task almost
hopeless. In the last few years there had been
a great increase in the growth and consumption
of opium in Western China. It was computed
that there were something like 25,000,000 of
habitual opium smokers in the country; and
that in a year 65,000 persons committed suicide.Were we now to abstain from doing what was
right in itself because the Chinese had abandoned
all restrictions, and were gradually sinking
deeper and deeper into the habit, and having
our share in the creation of all this misery,
drawing our share of the wicked gain, simply
because it was impossible to undo what had
been done? If we were to set a good example
for conscience sake, perhaps the Chinese Govern-
ment might be encouraged to make a supreme
effort to stamp out this vice. Unless it were
done China would sooner or later commit national
suicide. The mote in our own eye was that we
derived six millions of India sterling from the
export of opium from India to China; and the
problem was how to make up that six millions,
which India could not afford to lose. (Hear,
hear.) The annihilation of opium in China was
very repugnant to the native population of India,
who believed it was carried out for the benefit
of England, and that it was unjust to saddle the
cost upon India. But India had to bear an extra
charge of two millions ever since the annexation
was carried out. He held that this country ought
to take a little share of that amount and the
extra cost of the Government of Upper Burma.
That would give relief to the finances of India.
About two-thirds of the opium revenue was
derived from the Government monopoly in
Bengal, and the remainder from what was
called the Malwa opium, grown in native States,
and which was subjected to a heavy tax as it
passed through our territories. The only logical
policy that would attain the end, at which they
aimed was one that looked towards the final sup-
pression of the trade. Considering that the
Bengal monopoly was in the hands of the Govern-
ment, they had it in their power entirely to
stamp it out. Already the Chinese Government,
in their treaties with the United States, Russia,
and, he believed, other countries, prohibited the
exportation of opium into China; and of course,
if we surrendered the revenue it would be on a
condition that China concluded or maintained
with other Powers treaties also excluding opium.
When this country retired from the slave trade it
was very jealous of its being carried on by other
nations, and it employed a squadron to put it
down; and so, if we obtained from China treaty
stipulations absolutely excluding opium from all
sources, no doubt we should become exceedingly
jealous that no opium should be smuggled into
China; Japan had stipulated with every Power that
no opium should be imported into her ports, and
she imposed a heavy penalty on its sale;
and the consequence was that Japan was rapidly
rising in the scale, while China, who was rapidly
falling, was rapidly sinking.If we renounced that opium trade, compensa-
tion would cost us 15,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
We should gain enormously in the trade withto the year 1767 the export of opium from India
to China seldom exceeded 200 chests a year,
whereas it now amounted to the horrible figure
of 100,000 chests a year. The Chinese had
made stringent regulations against the use,
manufacture, and sale of opium, and at last
their Government went so far, as to adjudge
capital punishment to those who either smoked
opium or sold it to the people. During all the
time that the opium trade was prohibited by China
it was carried on by smugglers, the profits being
divided between them and the old East India
Company, which was not ashamed to make a
profit out of the degradation of China. The first
Chinese war which arose out of this traffic was,
in the language of the right hon. gentleman the
member for Mid-Lothian, calculated to cover this
country with permanent disgrace. From 1840
the traffic went on till 1

China, which was at present utterly stagnant and even going back. The truth was that the opium trade had legitimate trade in China; and who could doubt but that the Chinese would spend much more on Manchester goods and all our products if they did not spend such large sums on Indian opium. The hon. member concluded by moving his resolution.

Sir J. Pease maintained that the Chinese should be made to feel that the moral law had been broken, and that no pressure from the English Government or people would be brought to bear upon them. There never had been a time when the poppy was not cultivated in China, but it had been in early times but to a small extent. The importation of opium from India had not only excited the habit of opium smoking, but had also stimulated the local cultivation. Our connection with the opium trade had been a curse to the civilised world, and they asked to-night that the Indian Government should take such steps as would bring about a decrease in the traffic, which was opposed to the moral law and to the precepts of the religion which we professed. He contended that the opium trade was of very little or no use to the people of India. The Indian Government had the power to do what it liked in this matter as far as the cultivation of opium was concerned. The French and German papers constantly referred to this subject. He hoped the Government would assent to this motion, and adopt a policy worthy of Christian England.

Mr. J. Maclean said the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down was not nearly so thoroughgoing as that of the hon. member for Flintshire, who appeared to be the only member who had always admired the course of the hon. member for Flintshire, to-night he had surpassed himself. Only two nights ago he made a serious attack on the Excise revenue of India. Now he dealt with opium, and last year he attacked the salt tax. (Laughter.) If they were to go back and atone for the sins their fathers committed why not go back to the land revenue and abandon that for the misdeeds of Warren Hastings? He should watch with no little curiosity to see whether the proposal of the hon. member for Flintshire was adopted by any responsible member on the other side. To make up the loss the hon. member proposed to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on all English manufactures introduced into India, impose a new tax in connection with Burma, and secure the remainder from bimetalism. That was a delightful programme for the Liberal party to go to the country with. The hon. member and the hon. baronet told the House a good deal about the frightful sufferings we were inflicting upon the people of China by this godless traffic. Who were the hon. members' clients? Was it the Government or the people of China? If so, where were their credentials? The hon. member in support of his case had given the House nothing but the writings of missionaries. He would be the last man to say anything against missionaries; he believed they were always animated by the best intentions; but according to the hon. member for Harrow, they were not always as successful as could be desired. Human nature in all countries and among all classes had always shown a craving for stimulants of one kind or another. Some indulged an appetite for alcohol, some for tobacco, some for eating or smoking opium, and some for moving sensational resolutions in the House of Commons. (A laugh.) But a moderate use of stimulants had never been beneficial than injurious to mankind. The hon. member had said that the Chinese were falling into a miserable state of poverty, and in proof of that he instanced the decline in the direct trade between England and China. But the hon. member must be well aware that that was due to the general falling off in prices, which had affected the trade of every nation, to the fact that Indian tea now entered largely into competition with Chinese tea, and also to the fact that the cotton manufactures of India were now supplanting the cotton manufactures sent from this country. It was not at all due to the falling off in the consuming or productive capacity of the people of China. There was no more prolific, industrious, or energetic race in the East than the Chinese. The overworked not only in the Straits Settlements, but into Australia and America, both of which were passing most stringent laws to keep out the competition of Chinese labour. The hon. member for Flintshire set up as a universal censor of morals. Nobody in this country was to drink a glass of beer or read a French novel, and now he had taken up the moral of the Chinese. (A laugh.) The Chinese would hardly thank the hon. member for it. The practice of the Chinese Government had been to get as much revenue out of this foreign importation as they possibly could, and their main quarrel with us was because we would not let them have a larger share of the revenue than we thought them entitled to. The hon. gentleman said that we were responsible for introducing the taste for opium-smoking into China. But it could be proved that long before the war of 1840 opium was cultivated in many of the provinces of China. That cultivation had gone on ever since, and if we were to inflict upon the people of India the loss of this large revenue we should do no good to the morality of the Chinese people.

Sir G. Campbell said he had put on the paper an amendment which had not moved, but which expressed his view of the matter. He agreed with one part of the resolution, and he disagreed with another part. While agreeing with the first part, "That this House views with deep regret the history of our opium policy towards China," he would like to add, and call upon the Government of this country to abstain from forcing or facilitating the introduction of opium into China, by treaty or otherwise. We were bound to let the Chinese take their own course. They were a free and independent nation. Already much opium was grown in China itself, and any stoppage of the supply from India would certainly have the effect of stimulating the growth of opium both in China and other countries, and the Chinese consumption would remain practically unaffected.

Mr. W. Stewart thought that they had a good hope for believing that the Indian Government would take note of the feeling which was entertained in this country with regard to the opium trade with China.

Sir R. Temple pointed out that the matter under consideration related to China rather than India. The hon. member made a temperance speech, which ought to have been addressed to the people of China rather than to the members of that House, who were already convinced. (Laughter.) The hon. member should go there with a long, accented robe, accompanied by the hon. member for Durham and the hon. member for Cockermouth. The hon. member's utterances would no doubt be adequately reproduced through the medium of a Chinese interpreter, and great would be the effect on the Chinese hearts. (Laughter.) The hon. baronet asked whether the whole opinion of China was wrong, and the opinion of England right; but were they to accept the opinions of men who preached against what they themselves practised? The proclamation of 1859 had been quoted, and its language must almost have touched hon. members; but at that very time the Chinese Government were encouraging the growth of the poppy over a vast tract of its own country. Much was said about the evil of opium-smoking in China; but the very same class of persons in this country would draw the same picture of temperance here. Why should they apply to India a standard which they dare

not apply to their own revenue? The hon. member said England had a hand in the opium traffic, but he maintained that England had no hand whatever in the opium traffic in the sense that the hon. member meant. The fact was that the proportion of Indian opium to Chinese opium was small; it bore the same relation to Chinese opium that the champagne wine of France bore to the rest of the wines of that country. (Laughter.) The fact was that China was becoming, and had already become, a great producer of opium. It was an extraordinary circumstance that thirty years ago India was the great opium producing country, China the great tea-producing country. Now in this generation, India was more and more driving Chinese tea out of the market, while on the other hand China was retreating by growing opium to such an extent that she was threatening to supersede Indian opium altogether. That was altogether to the credit of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) The object of this Chinese opposition was obviously nothing but the revenue, and therefore, with an eye to temperance advocates in this country, they tried to throw every prohibition on Indian opium, though they knew all the while they had their own opium at the back. China had now gained what she considered something like a fair share of the taxes, and therefore it was she was protesting. It was a mistake to suppose that the Chefoo Convention related to opium alone; there was a tariff as long as your arm with hundreds of items, of which opium was only one. Of course at the next revision of the Convention there might be modifications here and there, but opium would take its chance with the rest. That would be, as he understood it, in 1895, and he hoped the House would not be inclined to interfere in the matter in the meantime. He did not think that we had taught the Chinese to smoke opium; the fact was they knew the use of the drug for generations before we ever came there. Again, it was an entire misreading of history to stigmatise the wars with China by the name of opium wars. No title was ever given to a war with less justification. It was nothing more than this—that the Chinese had for generations determined to get rid of the barbarians and to have no commerce with any other nation. In opposition to that policy it was determined that China should be thrown open to the commerce of the world, and it so happened that in the struggle which arose between the British local officials and the Chinese officials on the spot they quarrelled about certain opium stores. That was nothing more than the spark which set the powder magazine ablaze. Hence it was that there appeared to be an opium war. But it was nothing but a commerce and international communication; and justly so. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) The same thing occurred in the case of the *lorcha Arrow*. The proposition which opium now bore to the trade of China had always been small. The trade of China now was not far from £500,000,000 or £700,000,000 annually, and the value of the opium was not more than one-fourth or one-sixth of that amount. (Hear, hear.) For the sake of this most fruitless, needless, and unnecessary sacrifice they were to impose a burden on British industry entering British territory. He had to go to Manchester the following day to address a meeting, and he would take care to consult the people of that town regarding the proposal of the hon. member, and would ask them how they liked the prospect of such a proposal being given effect to, when the party to which the hon. member belonged returned to power. (Laughter and cheers.)

Dr. Farquharson quoted from the correspondence of Mr. Lay, the secretary to Lord Elgin's mission, and Mr. Laurence Oliphant, showing that the Chinese Government, of their own free will, admitted opium delinately as a legal article of import. There was much exaggeration as to the use of opium in China and its injurious effects. Only a very small proportion of the Chinese indulged in opium, and medical opinion declared that they did not appear to be in any material degree deteriorated by its use. (Hear.) If the consequences of opium smoking were such as some persons asserted, they might expect to see China fast going down hill, but this was not the case. (Hear, hear.) As a matter of fact, opium taken moderately had very beneficial effects, and it was reported that William Wilberforce in the habit of always taking an opium pill before rising to speak in that House. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst said he should like, in the first place, to say a few words on an aspect of the question upon which he confessed that he was incapable of guiding the House—he referred to the moral aspect. (Laughter and hear, hear.) He had the most profound respect for the good intentions of the mover and seconder of the resolution, and he entertained such respect for all persons who spent their lives in seeking to improve the morals of their fellow creatures; but the older one grew, and the more experience one gained, the more one recognised how frequently those who desired to improve the morality of their fellow-creatures inflicted great hardships and misfortunes upon them, and how enormous it was for persons, however excellent their intentions, to endeavour to impose by violent means their ideas of what was right on other people. (Hear, hear.) He would not go into ancient history and the conduct of Great Britain towards China, which had been discussed in the House over and over again. There had been debates in 1839, 1858, 1884, and 1886, and on all those occasions the House refused to go into ancient history, and to condemn the conduct of previous Governments in respect of their relations with China. The resolution called upon the House to take steps to bring about the final extinction of the trade. There were signs that the export of Indian opium might be extinguished without our assistance. All the opium which went from India to China was only sufficient to supply the wants of about a million smokers; therefore of this 350 millions of people less than one-third per cent. could be demoralised by the action of the Indian Government. The cultivation of native opium in China was increasing rapidly. As the importation had increased so had the native cultivation. It was quite true there were the most stringent edicts against it, and that it was punishable with death; but he believed there was no record of the death punishment having been inflicted. ("Hear, hear.") It had been inflicted very seldom. He could quote passage after passage from Consuls in China showing that the decrees were merely colourable announcements, such as were sometimes made for moral purposes in this country; and that all people knew that the mandarins who issued the decrees were not in earnest, and that while they denounced the cultivation of the poppy the people quietly sowed their fields, reaped their fruits, and paid duty to the very mandarins who issued the prohibitions. (Hear, hear.) Besides Chinese opium, Persian opium was becoming a competitor with the Indian drug. This competition was more and more squeezing the Indian opium out of the Chinese market.

Sir J. Pease said the hon. gentleman mistook his point. The Indian paper said their rent was paid. It did not say they paid their rent. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst thought that if those cultivators did not pay their rent themselves nobody was likely to pay it for them. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But those people received from forty to forty-five pence per acre for growing those crops. The House would consider what a valuable crop it was. The hon. member for Flintshire said, "Oh,

they will grow something else." So they might in time; but they could not turn 600,000 acres of land and a million and a half of people from the cultivation of the poppy to the cultivation of corn or of something else at a moment's notice. (Hear, hear.) Were the native States which produced the poppy, to a large extent, to give up its cultivation?

Mr. S. Smith explained that he had never said that we should compel the native States to give up the cultivation of opium, but that we should impose a tax on that part of the Indian opium which passed through our territory, and that it was in our power to put a prohibitory duty upon it. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst could not understand the morality which would break faith with those native Princes with whom we were bound by treaty in order to put down the cultivation of a drug which in our opinion ought not to be grown. And even if they did that what would be the result? Would it stop the consumption of opium in Chinese people into a people of abstainers? Nothing of the kind. It would simply open the door for native-grown and for Persian opium; and those poor Indians who would suffer in order to gain the morality of that House had deprived them of it. Indian opium in China was a luxury, just as French wine was a luxury in this country. The common people in England consumed beer and gin, and the rich drank wine. So the Chinese common people consumed native-grown Chinese opium while the richer classes in China indulged in Indian opium. It would be just as sensible for the French Government to stop the trade in French wine because of the intemperance use of gin and beer in Great Britain as it would be for the Government of India to stop the trade in Indian opium because of the excesses of the Chinese consumers of native-grown Chinese opium. Nay, the action of the French Government in such a case would be more sensible than that of the Indian Government, because the French Government would be inflicting injury on their own people, whereas we being indulging our high moral sense at the expense of the Indian ryot, who did not understand our scruples or our motives. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the last part of the resolution was really an insult to China. The hon. member for Flintshire invited the House to urge Her Majesty's Government to nominate to the Government of China "that in the next revision of the Treaty of Tientsin full power will be given to extinguish the trade in opium if it thinks fit." A great independent Power like China did not want such an assurance from us. Mr. Lay, who was secretary to Lord Elgin's mission, said,—"All the negotiations at Tientsin passed through me. Not one word upon either side was ever said about opium from first to last. The preparation of the tariff devolved upon me at the desire of the Chinese no less than of Lord Elgin. When I came to opium I inquired what course they proposed to take in respect to it. The answer was, 'We have resolved to put it into the tariff as foreign medicine.' I urged a moderate duty in view of the cost of collection, which they agreed to. This represents with strict accuracy the amount of 'extortion' resorted to." Mr. Lay then said,—"When we came to the article 'opium' I informed the Commissioner that I had received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist on the insertion of the drug in the tariff should the Chinese Government wish to omit it. This he declined to do. I then proposed that the duty should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the tariff; but to this he objected, on the ground that it would increase the inducements to smuggling. I trust that the delusion that the opium trade now existing with China was 'extorted' from that country by the British Ambassador may be finally dispelled."

The Chinese raised at present a revenue of £1,000,000 sterling under that treaty, and they quite appreciated the advantages of that revenue, while they had no moral scruples which prevented them from accepting it. In matters of that kind they should leave to the Chinese Government the care of the morality of their own subjects, and should not in their presumptuous ignorance venture to dictate to Oriental nations, but should rather confine themselves to the condition of their own home population, with whose wants they were far better acquainted, and when they had put a final stop to the abuse of alcohol in Great Britain then would be the time to commence a crusade against the evils of the use of opium in China. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Fowler said that although he intended to support the motion of the hon. member opposite, he felt that this country had no right to impose any addition to burdens on the people of India, and if the tax were to be taken away it must be at the expense of this country. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said he believed the motion of his hon. friend was impracticable. Mr. C. G. G. who spoke amid loud cries of "Divide," defended the Chinese Missions from the charges of the hon. member for Oldham, and maintained in opposition to him that the Missions in China had not been failures. The House divided, and the numbers were—
For the resolution 88
Against 165
Majority 77
The resolution was therefore rejected.

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA" will have quick despatch for the above Ports. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [622]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/4 A. I. L. American Ship.

"AGENSOR," Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [725]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [723]

TO BE LET, IN EUROPEAN HOUSE, Queen's Road East, Three Rooms: with Bathroom, Cookhouse, and Boy's Room.

Address B, c/o The Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [729]

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [720]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER," Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [64]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN," Captain K. V. Goessel, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 6 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [64]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [64]

FOR KOBE. THE Steamship

"MCBETH" will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at NOON.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [696]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA" will leave for the above places on or about TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [719]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"MORAY," Captain Duncan, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [724]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, EMBROIDERIES, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th June, 1889, commencing at 2 P.M., at his Safe Rooms, Duddell Street, A VERY FINE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of

OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS, just arrived from the Northern Provinces, and comprising—

VASES, JARS, BOTTLES, PLATES, PLAQUES, CUPS, &c., of the Ming Dynasty, and the Reigns of Kanghi, Yung-chung, Kien-lung down to modern times, in FIVE COLORS, and BLUE and WHITE, HAWTHORN, and IMPERIAL PORCELAIN, FINE SANG DE BOEUR.

OLD PEKIN ENAMELS and OLD EMBROIDERIES, OLD LACQUER and BRONZES, PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES, PORCELAIN SCREENS, and

A great variety of OTHER CURIOS. Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the above will be on view after FRIDAY, at 3 P.M.

TERMS AS USUAL—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [727]

WANTED.—About 300 Yards of RAILS, about 18 lb. to the Yard, with or without sleepers, 3 feet gauge.

Apply to CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [726]

Animations.

TO THE DEAF. A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head, how cured at your homes.

Price 10 Cents; Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. [707]

WANTED. AN ENGLISH MISTRESS, for the whole or part of the day to TEACH EURASIAN GIRLS in the Victoria House and Orphanage.

Apply to Rev. J. B. OST, West Point. [665]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. MERCHANTS and others having Business at the Kowloon Godowns are requested to INSTRUCT their GODOWNMEN to apply to the EUROPEAN STAFF at the Kowloon Office (which is open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), for any information they may require and not to rely upon the Statements of Native employes.

In order to ensure prompt attention, it is particularly requested that ALL COMMUNICATIONS, whether for Kowloon or West Point, may be addressed to THE SECRETARY, and not individual employes, and left at the Hongkong Office, No. 13, Hynde Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [701]

NOTICE. On and after the 15th instant, my OFFICE will be in D'AGUILAR STREET next house to the Hongkong Club being more convenient for me than my present address.

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [684]

MAPPIN AND WEBB. SHEFFIELD AND LONDON, Cutlery and Silversmiths, by special appointment to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c., &c.

BE to announce that they have forwarded to Hongkong by their Representative MR. W. S. MARSHALL, a choice and varied selection of CUTLERY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE, DRESSING CASES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c., &c.

Embracing all Novelties of every description of their well-known Manufacture for EXHIBITION AND SALE, AT 3, DUDDELL STREET, (Ground Floor).

For a few days only, commencing WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1889. Prices same as in London.

Dollars taken at three shillings. Catalogues free on application.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [683]

NOTICE. PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A room—grounded house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000. RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

JOHN W. KINGHORN, CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, 13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery inspected and supervised. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [694]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [477]

Auctions.

VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT THE PEAK.

MR. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction on the site, ON

MONDAY, the 17th June, 1889, at 5 P.M.

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 61.

THIS Property is within a few minutes walk of the Tramway and

